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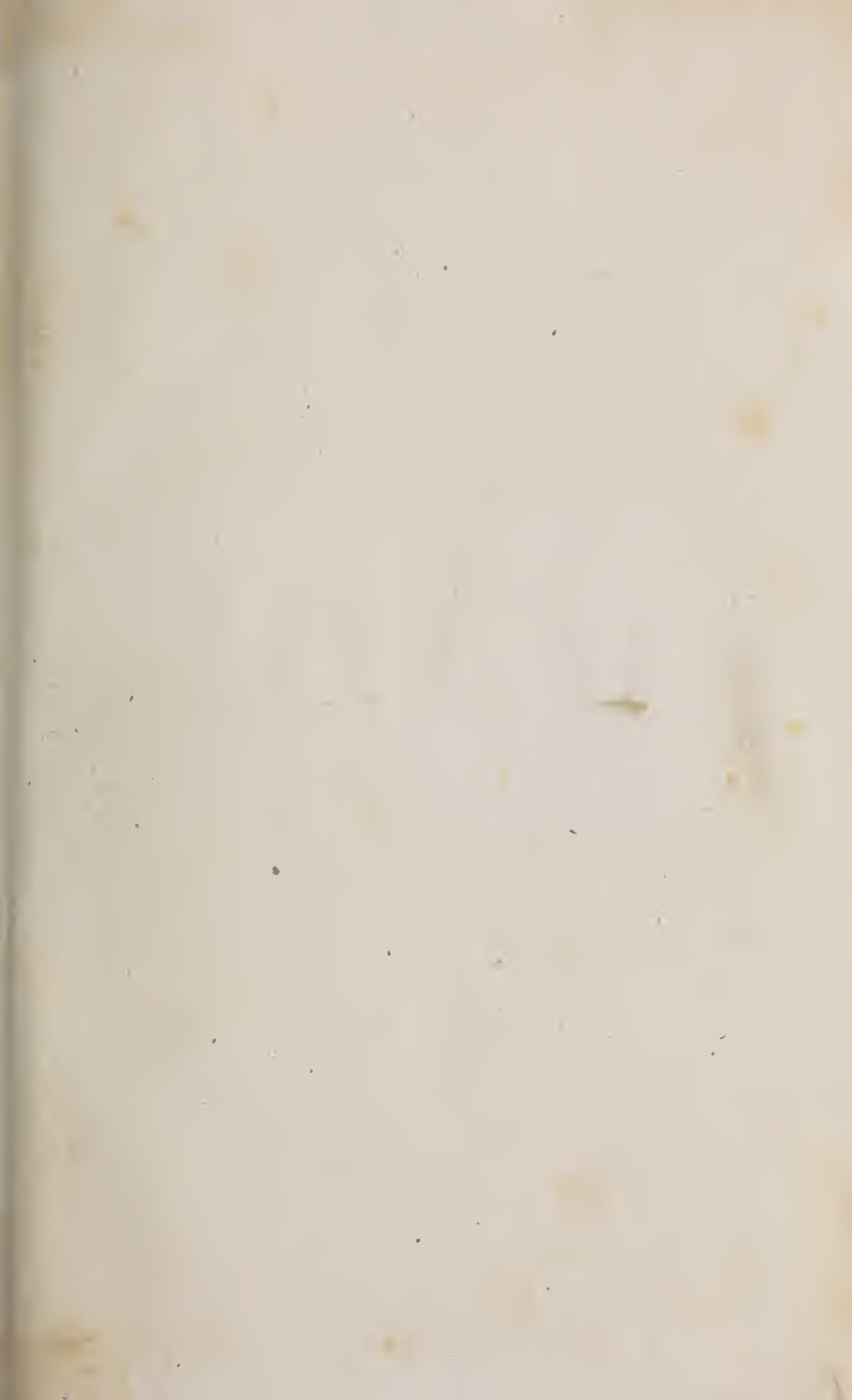
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# THE AFRICAN REPOSITORY.

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[No. 7.]

## Review of "African Colonization Unveiled."

BY EDMUND RUFFIN, OF VIRGINIA.

CHRISTIAN BENEVOLENCE is an element of unqualified and universal good to human nature. It tends to improve the condition, as it will refine and elevate the character of all human society. Though its life be hidden, and its work often gradual and in silence, it is attended by a mighty power. Those who are strangers to its influence must ever walk in darkness: while he that loveth his brother abideth in the light, and there is none occasion of stumbling in him. Unmindful of that Divine assurance that godliness hath promise of the life that now is and of that which is to come, and that this involves all Christian benevolence to men, our errors and delusions, in theory and practice, become inevitable and innumerable. On great questions, involving the relations—the moral as well as physical interests of men—piety and benevolence afford the clearest light; yet good men are not infallible. Their views and judgments are

greatly influenced by early associations and the ideas and opinions of the society in which they live. The venerable author of the pamphlet of thirty-two pages before us, has been impelled by an honest, perhaps, but as we think, a very mistaken zeal, to devote considerable time and labor to an attempt to destroy confidence in the scheme of African Colonization.

It is worthy of observation, that during the last two or three years, many opponents of the American Colonization Society have felt their souls stirred within them at the rising reputation and acknowledged independence of the Republic of Liberia. They feel it necessary to put the people upon their guard against the publications of the Society; to deny the capacity, under any circumstances, of the African race for self-government; to disparage all the rapidly increasing evidences of this capacity; to denounce as errors and follies some of

the principal doctrines of the Fathers of the Constitution of the United States; to condemn, indignantly, the policy of our Government, from its earliest periods, for the suppression of the African slave trade; to question the wisdom, in some cases the sincerity and humanity, of the most eminent statesmen that have adorned the history of our country; and to discourage all endeavors and extinguish all hope of the civilization of the African race.

Not only the venerable fathers and friends of the American Colonization Society—JEFFERSON, MADISON, JUDGE WASHINGTON, MARSHALL, HARPER, CLAY, CRAWFORD, and RANDOLPH: all illustrious Southern men—and their distinguished associates from the North, through the influences of what our author terms "the superfluities and excesses of theoretical opinions, and erroneous deductions of the great founders of American freedom," were so unfortunate and unwise as to form the American Society "for colonizing the free people of color of the United States," in 1816, when, according to his own statement, "the universal public sentiment was best suited to favor the infant organization and its avowed objects." "The policy," (he observes,) "and the scheme which were thus proposed to be supported, had been originated in Virginia. The earliest and principal patrons of the Society were

slaveholders. The avowed object of the Society, as indicated by its name, was to remove from the United States, by inducing their voluntary emigration, the free negroes, and to colonize them as an independent community in Africa." This class, as represented by the author, "with a few praiseworthy exceptions, were, as they continue to be, generally indolent, improvident and worthless as laborers," and are pronounced by him to be "a grievous nuisance to most of the Southern States, and especially to Virginia, Maryland and Delaware." The "degradation, ignorance, indolence and vice," of the free negroes, was not then ascribed as, in the view of the author, it should have been, to the natural propensities and "inferiority of the negro intellect," without the government of a master, but to their depression in the scale of society by the superior power and near neighborhood of the white race. He says: "The European and Northern fanatical philanthropists then fully believed (and they still pretend to believe) that the negro is naturally equal in mental power to the white man," and that "equal advantages of education and position would serve to show the equality in all results." If, continues our author, "the benevolent slaveholders did not go so far, they at least believed that the negro race was capable of being so far instructed and improved as to be self-directing and self-sup-

porting, it in an independent community. The benefit to the world, and especially to benighted and savage Africa, of a civilized and industrious colony being there planted and flourishing, was a further and more captivating inducement to lovers of the human race; and all Christian philanthropists were still more interested in thus offering, with the supposed best prospects of success, the Gospel and Christianity to the sixty millions of savage pagans and brutalized idolaters that inhabit Africa. At that time, too, (it is stated,) individual acts of emancipation of slaves were generally esteemed not only evidences of piety and virtue in the emancipators, but also, if accompanied by removal from the country, as being beneficial to public interests, by lessening the whole number of slaves, and thereby rendering more easy the future, though far remote, total removal of slavery, then generally deemed to be a public benefit. For this reason, There was still another (so called) benefit expected of the Society in its offered asylum in Africa serving to invite and encourage the subsequent emancipation of numerous slaves. This and other more extended objects of like kind, were set forth in the speeches and publications of the active and zealous agents or members of the Society. And such declarations, while they served strongly to invite and encourage the aid and co-operation of those who were most opposed to slavery as an evil, a wrong, and a sin, did not at first offend, or excite the suspicion or opposition of slaveholders, the most opposite in opinion; because even they, at that early time, generally deemed slavery an evil, and hoped for its ultimate safe extinction, although they could not see, and would not seek through certain loss and danger a way to that

desired end." "For these different reasons, operating on men of very different views, there were at first many persons disposed to become supporters of the Colonization Society; while almost none opposed it, or seemed to think there was any thing in the scheme, or in its probable consequences, that called for opposition, or even required scrutiny. It had among its friends and founders, and continued to gain the names of many of the chief men of the various States; as almost every man took it for granted that the Society was a good thing, and an institution of high position, he was complimented by his name being asked for its support," &c. &c. [We omit some insinuations that the officers of the Society "were always working on political men, and early gained the favor of all," since no evidence is given of the fact, for which we suspect the author is indebted to a fertile imagination.]—He continues: "The favor of President Monroe was by far the most important and efficient, and it served to preserve the very existence of the colony, subsequently planted, in its early and most feeble condition—as will be shown hereafter." "There never was," says Mr. Ruffin, "a new scheme or association received with more general favor, than the American Colonization Society. The persons who most opposed slavery, and most desired its extinction, and they who were most interested in its present and continued existence, were alike friendly to the Society, and for opposite expected and promised results, respectively favored by their opposite views."

These are just and important admissions: and surely the fact, that a few slaves have been emancipated

and colonized, because an asylum has been provided for free persons of color on the African coast, and the fact that some indirect aid has been afforded by the General Government in founding such asylum, casts no reproach upon the Society which does not fall equally, at least, upon repeated acts of the Legislature of Virginia. A resolution passed the House of Delegates in Virginia the 31st of December, 1800, and in consequence of the correspondence, that followed, between Mr. Monroe, then Governor of that State, and Mr. Jefferson, then President of the United States, an explanatory preamble and resolution in regard to it passed the Virginia Legislature January 23d, 1802, in which it was resolved,

"That the Governor be requested, in carrying the said resolution into effect upon the construction here given, to request the President of the United States, in procuring the lands, to prefer the continent of Africa, or any of the Spanish or Portuguese settlements in South America.

"Resolved, also, That the Governor be requested to correspond with the President of the United States, for the purpose of obtaining a place without the limits of the same, to which free negroes or mulattoes, and *such negroes or mulattoes as may be emancipated*, may be sent or choose to remove, as a place of asylum."

"These resolutions," observes the Rev. Philip Slaughter, (to whom we are indebted for the Virginia History of Colonization,) "contain the whole

*idea of the Colonization Society, as it is now embodied."*

The attempt of the author of this pamphlet to show that the Society concealed, at the first, its ultimate object, is hardly consistent with his own statements, and not at all with the facts in the case. For he represents, as we have seen, that the encouragement incidentally flowing from the scheme of the Society, to voluntary emancipations, gave no offence at the South, because, as connected with the removal of the emancipated, they were generally viewed as a benefit. The constitution of the Society has continued unaltered, and so also its general policy. And instead, at its origin, of disguising any purpose, policy, or hope, it revealed them fully, and left nothing to doubt or distrust. Indeed, the writer of this pamphlet seems to indicate, on one page, that the Society failed at first to avow its real object, and on the next to quote from its earliest speeches, publications and Reports, full avowals of what he regards as its injurious designs. But our particular aim here is to show, that as Virginia is, more than any other State, the parent of African Colonization, so whatever our author finds deserving condemnation in the principles or policy of the American Colonization Society, is to be *directly and immediately traced* to the Legislature of that Commonwealth. As the following preamble and resolution were approved by the



House of Delegates of that State, December 15, 1816, previous to the first meeting for the formation of the American Colonization Society, and were afterwards amended by the Senate and adopted, December 21, 1816, the day of the formation of that Society, it will be proper to introduce them in this place :

"Whereas the General Assembly of Virginia have repeatedly sought to obtain an asylum, beyond the limits of the United States, for such persons of color as had been, or might be, emancipated under the laws of this Commonwealth, but have hitherto found all their efforts frustrated, either by the disturbed state of other nations, or domestic causes equally unpropitious to its success. They now avail themselves of a period when peace has healed the wounds of humanity, and the principal nations of Europe have concurred with the Government of the United States in abolishing the African slave trade, (a traffic which this Commonwealth, both before and since the Revolution, zealously sought to terminate,) to renew this effort, and do therefore *Resolve*, that the Executive be requested to correspond with the President of the United States, for the purpose of obtaining a territory on the Coast of Africa, or some other place, not within any of the States, or territorial governments of the United States, to serve as an asylum *for such persons of color as are now free, and may desire the same, and for those who may be hereafter emancipated within this Commonwealth*, and that the Senators and Representatives of this State in the Congress of the United States, be requested to exert their best efforts to aid the President in the attainment of the above ob-

ject; Provided no contract or arrangement respecting such territory shall be obligatory on this Commonwealth until ratified by the Legislature."

The writer of this pamphlet (a gentleman of Virginia) notices a part of the second article of the Constitution of the Society, confining its efforts exclusively to the execution of a plan for colonizing (with their own consent) the free people of color, in Africa, or such other place as Congress shall deem expedient, and directing that it should act, to effect this object, in co-operation with the General Government and such of the States as may adopt regulations upon the subject, and insists, that hopes and expectations, expressed in the early speeches and writings of its ablest Southern friends, (nearly all from Virginia,) set forth another ultimate object. Certainly the Society never had nor claimed to have, any plan, right or power touching emancipation. But constitutionally and legitimately has it proceeded to fulfil the avowed wish of the Legislature of Virginia, and founded an asylum on the Coast of Africa "for such persons of color as are now free and may desire the same, and for those who may be hereafter emancipated within this Commonwealth." Surely, emancipated persons of color are free persons, and being such, are within the field of the benevolent influence and labors of this Society.

Illustrious characters, if reproached, may usually be safely left to truth and time for their vindication. To pure and lofty reputations the assaults of malice and envy will generally prove harmless, while the attempt to defend them may injure, by implying that they need to be defended. We have no apology to offer for the sentiments and policy of the founders of this Society. For those who, with more light, have departed from their faith, and opposed their good designs, apology may be appropriate. The writer of this pamphlet must admit, that those eminent sons of Virginia—Judge BUSHROD WASHINGTON, the first President of the Colonization Society; General C. F. MERCER, JOHN RANDOLPH, of Roanoke, Mr. CLAY, with General HARPER, of Maryland, in expressing at the origin of the Society their expectation that the success of the proposed colony of free people of color in Africa would induce, to some extent, emancipations, affording as it would an eligible home for the emancipated, met the avowed wishes of Virginia, and the general sentiment at that time of the country. We see from a statement in the pamphlet before us that the reasonable expectation of those sagacious men has been realized, and, to adopt our author's words, "much more in the later than the earlier years of the Society, in numerous testamentary and other manumissions of large numbers of slaves."

We must leave the author to reconcile this statement, with his view of "the rapid and general change of opinion," (since the publication, thirty years ago, of Professor Dow's pamphlet,) against that which preceded it on the subject of slavery, and to his conclusion (in which it would seem the public have not yet concurred) of the failure of the Republic of Liberia. It appears somewhat strange, that emancipations should be rare, when favored by public sentiment, and frequent when otherwise.

The public will judge whether Mr. Clay shall be condemned as insincere and dishonest because the venerable author of this pamphlet thinks he could not have believed what he said; or that the honor and integrity of Mr. Monroe shall be impeached, because charged by him with an illegal construction of the law of 1818 against the slave trade, for the benefit of the Colonization Society, and the expenditure of a large amount of the public funds for the benefit of the Society's colony, "by means [these are his words] of a system of charges, that deserve no softer designation than the grossest and then unprecedented frauds on the treasury—unprecedented then, but not since." Mr. Monroe communicated to Congress, in a special message, his views of the purpose and spirit of the act of 1818, in regard to the slave trade and recaptured Africans. The soundness of his interpre-

tation was not called in question. Recently, when the remains of this eminent and honored man were brought by citizens of New York to Virginia, that in her soil and under her protection they might find their last repose, Governor Wise, in his eloquent tribute to his memory :

"Twice Minister to France; twice Minister to England; Minister to Spain; twice Governor of Virginia; Commissioner to South Carolina; Secretary of State, Secretary of War; he was twice elected President of the United States—once nearly unanimously; and after having presided for a time over the deliberations of the first Reform Convention of Virginia, he retired to his home, to serve as a Magistrate of the Quorum of Gentlemen Justices of the Peace of the County of Loudoun. In all of these stations of trust and responsibility he had acted more than well. He gave us present stability at home; and abroad he raised the character of the country in the eyes of the world. \* \* \* It was eminently worthy of note, that while four hundred thousand dollars had been paid to him in public salaries, he came out of office poor, in debt for the Government, not to the Government,—for he was an *honest* man. He aided materially in acquiring Louisiana and in purchasing Florida; and he was the first of our Presidents to give his Executive sanction to the good cause of African Colonization—which, after all that may be said against it, will alone enable us to redeem our promise to Africa, to send back a freedman and a Christian, what she sent us as a slave and a savage. The Colony of Liberia has recognized the debt she owes to our distinguished statesman, and has

handed down his name to posterity in the settlement of Monrovia."

Well might Governor Wise, in the conclusion of his just and eloquent tribute, call upon the Minister of God to invoke the All-wise and mighty Disposer of Events so to incline the wills of our youth that they should imitate the example of JAMES MONROE!

Here we add, only, that the greatest and wisest statesmen which Virginia has produced, have left their written opinions in favor of the appropriation of an adequate fund by the Federal Government for the colonization in Africa of the free people of color of the United States, and for those who shall be voluntarily emancipated by individual benevolence or State laws.—(See Mr. Jefferson's letter to Jared Sparks, dated Feb. 4, 1824; Mr. Madison to Mr. Gurley, of Dec. 31, 1831; and Chief Justice Marshall to Mr. Gurley, of Dec. 14, 1831—all to be found in Rev. Mr. Slaughter's Virginia History of African Colonization, page 56 to 60.)

As to the "powerful stimulant" of extravagant praise bestowed by the Society upon individuals for acts of emancipation, as "evidences of exalted humanity, charity and piety," such acts may well be left, as they generally have been, to speak for themselves; but it would be gratifying to know, however mistaken, in the opinion of this author, may be the views of such individuals, wheth-

er he considers the gift of freedom to slaves, (to be enjoyed under what are thought the best advantages,) valued, as he estimates, at more than \$2,500,000,\* no evidence of goodness and philanthropy? The Society has no power, no right, to arrest the influence of such examples. Causes far mightier than this Society is now, or has been, have operated to induce emancipations, as the nearly half million of free blacks (liberated slaves or their descendants,) demonstrate.

Much matter for comment and inference is derived by Mr. Ruffin from a pamphlet published thirty years ago in New England, entitled a "Review of pamphlets on Slavery and Colonization;" but certainly this Society is responsible only for its own publications. Between the opposite opinions, on some points, of the South and the North, it has ever held one and the same uniform course—like a stream flowing through a vale of beauty, between two States, at once separating and uniting them, by its attractions forbidding discord, and making hearts one in peace and Christian love.

The belief, that Africans and their descendants are so inferior, intellec-

tually, as to be incapable of self-government, naturally, if not necessarily, disposes him who adopts it to judge unfavorably of their efforts, and to see nothing bright in the future of their race. This grand error pervades this entire pamphlet. Let it be abandoned, and the candor of the writer will lead him to more comprehensive views, and conclusions more encouraging and just. More than enough, in favor of Liberia, is omitted by him, to counterbalance all that is or can be adduced against it. If, as we learn, he holds the opinion, that the free people of color in the United States, "whether treated best or worst, are in a wretched condition, and are much worse than either the lowest class of whites or the negro slaves;† that white men thus degraded, if free to choose, would have sought independence in other places of refuge, even if in danger of perishing in the attempt;" that the "mortifying results" in regard to agriculture, and the wants of the people of Liberia, are not "because the soil and climate do not offer rich and bountiful productions to labor;" and finally, if he receive

\* The amount of the value of those (according to Mr. Ruffin) sent to Liberia.

† Senator Pierce, in his report to the recent Slaveholders' Convention in Maryland, thus speaks of the 80,000 free blacks in that State:

"The existence of so large a number of free blacks in the midst of a slaveholding State, is believed to be of itself an evil, and this evil is readily perceived to be greater when it is considered that a portion of them are idle, vicious, and unproductive. This, however, is not the case with a majority of them, and their removal would, as the committee believe, be far greater than all evils the people of Maryland ever suffered from them. In the city of Baltimore it is estimated that there are more than twenty-five thousand of them, employed chiefly as domestic servants or as laborers in various departments of industry. In many of the rural districts of the State, where labor is

as true the report of the Rev. Mr. Cowan, (to which respect for that gentleman inclines him to give credit,) who visited Liberia last year;—his statements of the habits and conduct of the colonists indicating for the community or population in general an unusually high grade of morality and religion;—and further, if he account for this fact by his conviction that the "negroes show far more in a notable manner, and far more than the best white colonists would have done, the peculiar virtues of good disposition and kind feeling, docility and obedience to the ruling powers even when they have been injudiciously, improperly and even unjustly treated;" If finally, as he admits, the conversion of the savage Africans to Christianity would be a great good, and those who, "informed truly," go out for this end, are "truly martyrs," we think with more accurate information and profound reflection he will find adequate motives for sustaining an enterprize so marked by Divine signatures, and not to be overthrown.

What is found defective and unaccomplished in Liberia does not imply failure, since to account for what she

has done is impossible without acknowledging *signal success*; and if Mr. Cowan *is heard* when showing that things might be better than they are; that sites for settlements more eligible than at present, might have been chosen; that the mode of agriculture requires the introduction of animal labor; that trials, wars, disease and removal have checked the growth of population; and that in the great tasks and hardships of a commencing colonization in a rude and barbarous country, some reduction of numbers has occurred, like what has attended most, if not all, similar enterprizes recorded in history; *let his voice also be heard*, saying of Liberia—

"It spreads over its citizens a constitution that gives to them equal rights, and sustains common school education and recognizes the impress of Christianity by an open Bible to them. It is in possession of every material to make it a wise, prosperous, rich, strong, populous, moral and Christian nation, of one homogeneous people.—The civil government is adapted to the habits of her present citizens and those who shall seek citizenship there.—Every man is the maker of his own position in society.—There is no black or mulatto, no free born nor emancipated

by no means abundant, they furnish a large supply of agricultural labor, and it is unquestionable that quite a large portion of our soil could not be tilled without their aid. In some districts they supply almost all the labor demanded by the farmers.

"Their removal from the State would deduct nearly fifty per cent. from the household and agricultural labor furnished by people of this color, and indispensable to the people of the State; would produce great discomfort and inconvenience to the great body of householders; would break up the business and destroy the property of large numbers of land-owners and land-renters—a class whose interests are entitled to as much consideration as those of any other portion of our citizens; would be harsh and oppressive to those people themselves; would violate public sentiment, which is generally not only just, but kindly, and would probably lead to other evils which the committee forbear to mention."

slave, no North or South of Mason & Dixon's line as to the election for office, civil, political, or ecclesiastical. Fitness for the station is the point to be known.

"Some of her men have been educated in the United States; but she has many other men who take an active part in giving and forming a permanent character to her civil and political institutions. These men, are self-educated men in Liberia.—More talent will be yearly developed, as more demands shall be made on increased and well-informed intellects, through her schools of learning.

"The soil of Liberia can furnish an abundance of food, and valuable productions to any amount of settlers. She can, without war, enlarge her territorial possessions back from the coast, and get nearer to the natives more agricultural in their pursuits, than those who are living within her present limits.

"It is my deliberate opinion that Liberia can, so far as the country is concerned, receive five thousand industrious emigrants a year, and give to them good land, on which they can establish good homes—land where they can acclimate with fine prospects of going through the trial of the African fever; other places can be opened up, and be ready for the occupancy of other emigrants."

Just conclusions in regard to the future of a colony can seldom be drawn from statistics of the population, agriculture and resources, during the early years when on a strange and barbarous coast and amid savage foes, it is struggling for a position and existence. All the arguments urged in this pamphlet against Liberia, might have been urged with equal force against the colonization

of Virginia, forty years after it commenced, as well as against the colonization of Plymouth, California, and indeed of most of the early settlements of the New World.

A mighty motive, purpose, object, the sense of duty and love to Christ, are the surest elements of success. Said a true son of Virginia, the late Rev. Dr. Alexander,

"I cannot but admire the honest ambition and noble daring of the first emigrants from this country to Africa. Then, no Liberia existed. The Society did not then own one foot of ground on that continent, and it was extremely doubtful whether they would be able to obtain any territory for a colony. Yet, these lion-hearted men resolved to run every risk; took, as it were, their lives in their hands. They went out like Abraham, not knowing whither they went or what destiny awaited them; and the event has proved that they were called of God to engage in the enterprise."

Again, he adds:

"This community (Liberia) may be said, without exaggeration, to be the most extraordinary upon earth, when all the circumstances of its origin and progress are taken into view. Providence has evidently and remarkably smiled on the enterprise, and we trust with confidence will defend it against all who may attempt its destruction." As for himself, the writer is as fully "persuaded that the place of colonizing the free people of color in Africa, is wise and benevolent, as he ever was of the wisdom and benevolence of any human enterprise."

How marvellously have great providential events for the good of Africa preceded and attended this So-

ciety; and like signs from Heaven, conducted the few and humble pilgrims to Africa to their respectable position before the nations.\*

There stands Liberia, in a clear light, an independent REPUBLIC.—Sprung from a small company of less than one hundred emigrants, landed in Africa a few years since in poverty, ignorance and weakness, to plant and defend the standard of Christianity and Freedom; receiving accessions to their number of less, on the average, than three hundred annually; assisted for a short period, indirectly yet to an important extent, by Government; but, considering the magnitude of their work, inadequately encouraged by benevolent contributions; they have laid open the dense forest, built towns and cities, and given to the gloomy and frowning aspect of nature a new beauty and life. In peace they have conciliated savage tribes, and conquered them in war.†

They have neither despised the chastisements nor fainted under the rebuke of the Almighty. From sad experiences have they learned wis-

dom; gained valor from conflict; walked by faith when they could not see, and held fast to hope in adversity. The glorious anthem of David, commemorative of the exodus of Israel, has been theirs;—and they have cheered their night of toil with songs of faith and thanksgiving. They have framed and sustained one of the best CONSTITUTIONS of free government in the world, and having obtained, by purchase and treaty, territory extending along nearly six hundred miles of the coast and for forty or fifty miles interior, they have expelled thence the slave trade, and spread over all its inhabitants the bright and protecting wings of constitutional and humane law.‡ The missionaries of many denominations find among them friends, a sanctuary and a home: Others, instructed in their own schools, have become the ministers of Christ to the heathen;—Churches, school-houses and courts of justice, attest their piety, regard for education, and love of justice. Men educated exclusively among them fill some of the chief offices of

\*England has paid forty million pounds sterling for the suppression of the slave trade; and twenty millions for that great measure of West Indian emancipation.

† "Just, brave, and prosperous in peace and in war, they have followed our great example; they wrong none—they fear none. And now, bound by equal treaties to some of the greatest empires of the earth, they have been received into the family of nations, and their new banner, like another star set on the sable brow of night, flashes along the coast of their fatherland! Yes, it is a child of our country!—outcast it may be—but still a child! And the day will come, when it will vindicate, in glory, all that it has won in tears."—*Rev. Dr. Breckenridge.*

‡ This constitution contemplates and authorizes measures for qualifying and admitting the aboriginal population to all the rights and privileges of citizenship.

the Republic.\* Treaties have been formed with several of the great nations of the world, who have acknowledged Liberia as an independent commonwealth; her flag covering her own ships, freighted with the rich productions of her tropical clime, has waved in our ports. If all this be failure, we may well ask what would be *success*? †

In truth, it may be said that no expenditure by the Federal Government for the suppression of the slave

trade, was ever half so economical or effectual as that made in connection with African Colonization; and that in view of the present and prospective advantages of the Republic of Liberia to the colored and white races, to Humanity in all its relations, and that blessed Kingdom of God now hastening to universal dominion—the total cost of this Republic is utterly inconsiderable when compared with the sublime, glorious end attained.

[Continued from page 183.]

### Sierra Leone.

BY GEO. W. S. HALL, ESQ.

#### CHAPTER THIRD.

VISIT ON SHORE.—HARBOR AND WHARF—U. S. CONSUL—MR. M' CORMACK—GOVERNMENT OF THE COLONY—POLICE REGULATIONS—RIDE TO FOURA BAY.

St. George's Bay forms the main harbor of Freetown, and will accommodate over one hundred sail. The distance to the opposite or

Bullom shore is nearly five miles, but the depth of water required for vessels of considerable burden is interrupted by the middle ground. We found at anchor in this harbor, two English cruisers, six English and three French merchant vessels, besides colonial craft and several condemned slavers. The heavy tornadoes, in their season, and changes of the tide, do not admit of vessels

\* "What has raised the Gaul, the Belgium, the Germany, Scandinavia, the Britain of ancient geography, to their present improved and improving condition? \* \* \* It is not eighteen hundred years since Scotland, whose metropolis has been called the Athens of modern Europe—the country of Hume, of Smith, of Robertson, of Blair, of Stewart, of Brown, of Jeffrey, of Chalmers, of Scott, of Brougham,—was a wilderness, infested by painted savages. It is not a thousand years, since the north of Germany, now filled with beautiful cities and learned universities, and the best educated people in the world, was a dreary, pathless forest."—*Speech of Hon. Edward Everett.*

In the British Parliament, in reply to objections urged against the suppression of the African slave trade, Mr. Pitt exclaimed:—"We Britains were once as obscure among the nations of the earth, as savage in our manners, as debased in our morals, as degraded in our understandings, as these unhappy Africans are at present."

† Said the revered Bishop Meade, of Virginia, in 1834:—"I add but a single remark more, in which I believe all will concur: it is, that this is one of those excellent enterprises in which it is ten thousand times better to fail when undertaken than to fail to undertake it. We owe it to conscience, to men, and to God, to go forward. We owe it to our children, our domestics, and posterity, to do all in our power for this cause, and leave the result to an All-gracious Providence. But fail we cannot. We shall build institutions of freedom and religion on the most abused coast on earth, and dispel all the darkness of Africa."



laying at wharves. The Government wharf, directly in a line with Fort Thornton, is constructed of solid masonry, and by a custom-house regulation, all cargo is landed upon it, unless a special permit to land elsewhere is obtained, or the article be gunpowder, in which case the vessel is required to lie in Susan's Bay, and the powder, if discharged, is deposited in a magazine. The wharf is provided with two iron cranes, and a charge of five shillings per ton wharfage is made upon all goods landed; formerly there was but one flight of steps, and it nearly under the crane chains, as if they were intended to "whip-up" both cargo and passenger, but latterly a wood extension has been added at the other end, one hundred feet distant, for use of passengers without baggage. We chose the old place, and landed amidst the noisy jargon of English and French sailors, Kroomen and bum-boat boys,—each set striving to insinuate their own boat ahead of the others, and all, more or less, dependent upon the movements of a launch alongside. We found on the wharf various kinds of African produce, besides spars, irons, casks and other paraphernalia of condemned slavers; among the rest a quantity of palm oil casks were neatly whitewashed, but occasional streaks of yellow indicated their contents. A cargo of ground nuts was being brought down in bags on the heads of native laborers, who deposited them by the crane, then in use for loading the launch of a French brig from Marseilles, which lay near the wharf. An English man-of-war officer was giving violent directions about loading his boat, but a black soldier on guard, dressed in British uniform, walked gravely to and fro, the only one of the entire group not in a hurry or excited about something. We stop-

ped at the wharfinger's office, while he inspected a valise carried by one of our party, and then proceeded up the long and broad flight of stone steps, leading directly to the street level, which is fifty feet above the water. At the right of the steps is a large Government store-house, three stories of which are of stone and below the street, but the fourth is of wood, and occupied by an officer in the Government service. To the left, and on the brow of the hill, is a small barrack, a lodgement for black soldiers, some of whom were lounging about, others were sitting "a la Turk," upon benches, mending their garments. The street in front, over one hundred feet broad, is well built upon, with a market and custom-house at the lower end; the upper widening into an open parade ground, beyond which, is the water of Susan's Bay, and distant objects of interest on the river bank. The first dwelling on our left was the residence of Mr. T., the American Commercial Agent, and our place of destination. This building was formerly occupied by a German merchant, who long since failed and left the place. It is thirty feet front, has a half basement of stone and two stories above of wood; the yard being provided with stable and carriage house. The whole is old and unfit for occupancy, except in a warm climate, but the location is a pleasant one. We found the consul to be a native of Baltimore, his lady and niece being from Philadelphia,—the former having for ten years resided with her husband in Africa.

Mr. T. was appointed Commercial Agent at Sierra Leone, by Commodore Mayo, in 1850, but his position as such not being confirmed by the State Department, he has been compelled to perform the duties of the office for its fees alone, which scarcely amount to \$300 per

annum. His present position does not entitle him to the official respect of the authorities, and he could not be of any service if called upon to act in opposition to their views. As this is the port to which nearly all slavers, captured by the English vessels, are taken, and in which American vessels are sometimes detained on suspicion, it is a matter of deep regret that our Government is not here properly represented.

From the consul's I went to the house of an old friend, Mr. John McCormack, an Irish gentleman, who first visited Sierra Leone in 1812, and has been for twenty-seven years a resident of Freetown—going there in 1831 as a partner with his brother in the timber trade. Both were rich and lived extravagantly, while carrying on a large business and giving liberal credits to natives many miles up the river; from some of whom they were destined not to receive any returns; of course they failed; both returned to England—John so broken in health and mind as to require hospital treatment for many months. After his recovery a compromise was made with their creditors, who allowed him to retain his house in Freetown—the sole remains of a once ample fortune.

Situated upon a corner, his house extends sixty feet upon one and forty on the other street, with lower story of stone, intended for a warehouse, and two above of wood, the upper ones being surrounded on three sides by a closed piazza.—Much of the wood work required for its construction was sent from England.

Mr. McCormack returned to Africa a changed man. Such reverse of fortune, and a long lingering illness, had turned his thoughts towards God, and he became a Free-will Baptist—more, what the world calls an enthusiast. His income, small

as it was, supplied all his wants, and much of it passed into the hands of those poorer than himself, while he rarely failed to give with it an earnest exhortation to believe on the Lord Jesus Christ.

In former times he had been a friend of my father's, and on my first visit to Sierra Leone, in 1848, I was taken at once to his house. He received me this time most cordially, and urged my making his house my home. I was shown into a room that was to be mine, if convenient to occupy it, but he, with equal if not greater pleasure, took me into his long sitting room, now converted into a chapel, provided with desk and benches, and an array of lamps around its walls. His Christian zeal had in no degree abated, and he humbly thanked God that his life had been spared. His words seemed to breathe the spirit of the Psalmist when he said, "surely the mercy and goodness of the Lord shall follow me all the days of my life, and I will dwell in the house of the Lord forever."

For some time he held the position of collector, but the present Governor has appointed him to the office of Assistant Magistrate, with a salary of £250 per year, and makes him, upon all occasions, his private counsellor. At eleven o'clock we sat down to breakfast, but our conversation was soon interrupted by the unceremonious entrance of a young woman, dressed in a high-colored and loosely fitting calico, with a cotton scarf of equal brilliancy. Her hair was smoothly laid in front, while the remainder was covered with a finely bound bandanna. Her earrings were small, but of fine yellow gold, and such as would tempt the desire of many a white lady if seen elsewhere. She was the daughter of a liberated African, and after the fashion of her

people, was well dressed. She had brought for sale some trifling article for domestic use, for which she asked five shillings; but the old gentleman declined to purchase; whereupon she began to urge him, "Do sar, gib me four, sar!" As he still refused, she fell to two, and he took it. She made a "thankee, sar," accompanied by a graceful curtsy, and left the room.

Before we could finish our meal, a beggar appeared at the door—a tall skeleton mortal, in dirty ragged pants and shirt. He leaned for a moment upon his long bamboo, without saying a word to my host, and then turned and took a position by the piazza window, as if certain of being remembered.

The administration of the local government at Sierra Leone is confided to a governor in chief and a council of seven members, possessing both legislative and executive powers: all are appointed by the Crown, according to the charter of 1808. The Governor receives a salary of £2,000, or near \$10,000, per annum, and is entitled, after serving three terms of four years each, to retire upon half pay. The members of his council are composed of the Lord Bishop, Chief Justice, Colonial Secretary, Queen's Advocate, Collector of Customs, Colonial Surgeon, and Police Magistrate, also at present a prominent merchant recommended by the Governor. The Lord Bishop being the presiding officer. The Council sits with closed doors, and its members are sworn to secrecy. There are civil and criminal courts in the colony, and a court of quarter sessions, to which appeals are made from the police magistrates—except in cases of assault and battery. The police magistrates are two in number, and by a recent enactment of the Council, vested with equal powers; they sit in the

same court room every day between the hours of eleven and three. The police force is ordered and regulated by the Governor—the magistrates being required to report to him in case of insobriety or other misconduct of any of its members. Cases of petty crimes are numerous, owing to the mixed and rude character of the population; but few of magnitude are committed, and appeals to the higher courts are rarely made. During the fifteen years previous to 1852, there were only thirteen convictions for murder within the colony, and less than eleven hundred for petty thefts and other felonies; while for misdemeanors, as drunkenness and such like, the number of convictions were only seventy-one. There is reason to believe that the disposition to petty crime on the part of old settlers is not increasing; the most flagrant cases occurring among those more recently liberated from slave ships; instances of which are quite common, and one or two will serve to illustrate. Among the captives landed in 1857, was a boy, placed in charge of a teacher in a mission school. A few days afterwards, he stole from another school boy, who occupied a room quite removed from his, and it was found necessary to send him to the police office for correction. Another was sent to the village of Waterloo and there apprenticed; he soon after deliberately robbed a poor widow woman, residing three miles out of town, of nearly all she possessed, carrying the stolen articles directly to his new home. On being asked by the magistrate, among other questions, why he was sold into slavery, he laughed and answered, "for stealing." The last thing he had taken in his own town being a cask of rum.

The laws enacted by the Council strike at the root of the barbarous

customs and ignorant superstitions of the people, and every effort seems to be made to enforce them. It is contrary to express law to appear in public "otherwise than in sufficient and decent clothing, under a penalty not exceeding five shillings for each and every neglect of this regulation." A certain degree of charity has, however, to be exercised in this particular, as what would hardly be "decent" elsewhere, is often quite respectable in Africa. "Publicly worshipping thunder, alligators or reptiles, or professing to discover stolen goods by any art or device," are all forbidden under a penalty not exceeding forty shillings, or imprisonment with or without hard labor for any period not exceeding two months. Cursing, swearing, and use of obscene language, betting and gambling, prostitution, and the selling of liquor to persons under sixteen years of age, are all forbidden. Kidnapping is not only prohibited by law, but every one "suspected" of detaining any other person "with intent to kidnap or unlawfully to remove him from the colony," is subject to arrest and lodgement in the police station until he can be tried.

Persons convicted of crime and condemned to labor, are made to work in chain-gangs upon the streets, or in carrying materials for public buildings, each gang being in charge of one or two overseers. But these gangs are not always composed of the most hardened criminals; one who is now quite an influential citizen of Freetown, himself a recaptive, served six months in the chain-gang for stealing; since then he has for twenty years been a consistent member of a Christian Church, and has taken great pains to educate his children properly. At the time of committing the theft he was not sufficiently civilized to

understand the enormity of the crime. But a few months of hard service sufficed to teach it.

This method of punishment is not so much resorted to as formerly, and is yearly becoming more a matter of reproach to those condemned to it. Theft, adultery, and common assault, are the most prevalent crimes, but complaints of trivial character are often brought before the magistrates, requiring hours of patient hearing, before the parties can be induced to depart reconciled to each other. A disposition on the part of the magistrate to make all possible allowance for the ignorance of the people, and to ensure their full appreciation of the justice of their conviction, often exposes him to the criticism of those foreign residents who may have no such sympathy with the native population. A case in point was related to me by a party interested, as cause of complaint against the chief magistrate. A French resident merchant had reason to suspect a porter of stealing his hides, and therefore employed a house servant to watch him. Towards evening, one day, the porter was seen to move one of the hides near the gate, which was to be closed at sundown; after dark, he was observed to return and approach the gate, with intent, it was presumed, to draw the hide from under it; but the servant on watch, also a native African, assisted by a native constable, arrested him before he had time to do so. The magistrate decided that there could be no doubt of the man's intention, but it not being carried out, he was unable to convict him.

Laws regulating marriage are the same as those which govern in England, but born amidst, and surrounded by the practice of polygamy, it is natural that many of these people should be found guilty of incontinence and immoralities of this na-

ture; nor is this effect confined to the men alone—the women, relieved at once from their former bondage, and no longer compelled by fear of the most severe and savage trials in cases of suspected inconstancy, and having no cultivated moral nature to restrain their actions, are apt at first to believe that they can discard the practice of virtue altogether. Indeed, the difficulty of reconciling a heathen people to this first and most necessary change towards the attainment of a civilized character, has always been one of the greatest obstacles to progress in the settlement, and has demanded the constant efforts of Government, missionaries, and all its Christian inhabitants. To a very great extent these efforts have been successful, so that now nothing short of a legal marriage is looked upon by even the half civilized man as being respectable, and irregularities in this particular, however trifling or gross, may safely be pronounced as the exceptions, not the acknowledged social rule among them. It is often the case, (more frequently so ten years since than now,) that couples are licensed and married who have no higher idea of the rite of marriage than to adopt it because it is “white man fashion,” and a necessary step towards civilization. This class is apt to fancy an act of divorce more easy to be obtained than that given in writing by Moses. The marriage certificate being held by the woman for her security, it sometimes happens that she, in a fit of exasperation against her husband, when tired of fighting and yet determined upon revenge, rushes to her cabin door, holding the bit of paper in her hands, and after attracting the attention of all around, screams out in broken English as she tears the paper to pieces, “I call all people, come look, marriage done broke.” If the quarrel

is mutual, they separate for a time; but frequently the most aggrieved party repairs to the magistrate, who after explaining the ban to them both, either compels or persuades them to a reconciliation.

I accepted an invitation to drive with a lady to Foura Bay, and visit the “Christian Institute.” The horse, which belonged to my companion, was small, but well formed, and plainly showed a mixture of Arabian blood; the harness was heavy enough for an English carriage horse; the buggy was single-seated, but having been built in England for use with one or two horses, it was quite as much too heavy for our poney as was his harness. I felt glad to learn that the carriage belonged to a friend and was only borrowed until a lighter one could be repaired. We started from a dwelling on the front street, passed around the parade ground opening upon Susan’s Bay, thence through several wide and clean streets, lined on both sides with houses, mostly occupied as stores below and dwellings above;—many in a ruined state, others new, or in good repair; most of them were built of wood with stone basements, and nearly all had piazzas around the upper story, shut in with lattice or window frames, and frequently divided into rooms for family use. These piazzas serve for protection to the main body of the house, and are a cheap and useful addition. The descendants of the Nova Scotia people, maroons and liberated Africans, reside in the same streets, and it frequently happens that the children of the latter occupy the best houses. A portion of our ride was through what Christians might be inclined to term a Jew lane. It is a wide street, the main avenue from Freetown proper to the Kisseey and Foura Bay roads; on both sides, for a quarter of a

mile, were shops and dwellings of half civilized people from every part of Africa. A large majority of the buildings were small and meanly constructed frame huts, eked out with bamboo and covered with thatch. Bandanna and Romal handkerchiefs, and every variety of cheap cotton fabrics in demand, were exposed in smallest quantities on stands before some houses, before others, crockery and earthen ware, besides sundry nicknacks. Occasionally a market woman was to be seen, squatted on the ground, with a wooden tray of foo-foo, (an African dish prepared from cassada,) or dried fish; another with a pannier of bread or some piles of eddoes, okra, and other vegetables; some had only a few fish-hooks, clay pipes, or a few bars of soap. Both sides of the entire street were lined with hucksters; but it seemed as if a purchaser rarely stopped, though the centre of the street was crowded by old and young, of nearly every class. Conspicuous in the moving crowd was the tall, smooth-faced Mandingo, with his brown cotton skull cap and red tassel dangling from it, his long and variegated cotton tunic, worn by some with graceful dignity; but extending beneath it, and quite in contrast, were his slim, black and uncovered limbs; while his feet were thrust into a pair of sandals, which, like other portions of his dress, gave indications of African manufacture. The short, sway-backed and uncomely Ibo woman was there, distinguished by transverse tattooed lines, converging to the centre from each side of her face, her person clothed in a loose gown, scarcely reaching to her ancles, and carrying a water-pot or some other burden on her head. The more civilized daughter of Ibo parents was in the crowd, well dressed and having a jaunty air that evinced a

flow of animal spirits, and perhaps a pardonable desire to attract attention. Children of both sexes mingled with the adults, all clothed, but in *light* apparel, without shoes, and mostly without hats. There were, too, the recaptured and laboring men, of various tribes, with tattooed faces, some dressed in sailor pants and short over shirts; also, merchants, who a few years since, perhaps, when small boys, were landed in a state of nudity, ignorant and homeless, from the hold of a slave vessel, now passing here in full civilized dress of black cloth, and with all that affectation of superiority which rich men sometimes take in other countries; while riding upon horseback, and dressed in the most approved style, gentlemanly and handsome in person, a striking contrast to most around, was the fashionable retail merchant of the town, a recently arrived brown-skinned creole of the West Indies. The crowd opened as we drove on, and closed in behind us, the red dust flying in all directions. In Freetown, those in carriages and on horseback have full right to the road, and foot passengers are expected to look out for themselves. From this immense and varied concourse a stranger would have been led to suppose it a holiday season, but to me it was too familiar not to be recognized as a part of every day life in Freetown.

We crossed a stone bridge, built by Government over a creek emptying into Foura Bay, and passed near the Church Female Institute. This school is under the superintendence of Miss Sass, an European lady of much merit; she has twenty-four boarders and several day scholars—some of the former being natives of the island of Fernando Po, and placed here by their uncivilized friends. Near this is the Kissey Road Church, which I visited near

ten years since, and found an attentive congregation; it has since been enlarged, and is now under the pastoral care of an educated African. The average attendance on Sunday mornings is estimated to be about six hundred, and more than half that number in the evening. The congregation recently defrayed part of the cost of enlarging and repairing the building, and contribute somewhat towards the current expenses, while a few of its more wealthy members recently ordered from England and presented to the church an harmonion, costing £31 sterling. The Sabbath school numbers one hundred children, who are taught every Sunday, and occasionally near two hundred are present. There is also a day school, under the direction of its pastor, having over two hundred regular pupils, some of whom are only taught reading and spelling, others, farther advanced, are instructed in English grammar, geography, arithmetic and Scripture history, with a view to fit them for the Grammar School. Public examinations are sometimes held, to which parents are invited, and rewards are distributed among the most proficient. We drove by the country residence of Chief Justice Carr a colored man, and native of the West Indies; his salary is £1,500 (near \$7,000,) and his place gives evidence of a disposition to improve it; the garden abounds in luxuriant foliage and fine fruit trees—among the latter an almond tree, which bears fruit.

The "Church Missionary Society" commenced its operations at Sierra Leone in 1804, and has with varied success unremittingly continued its labors up to the present time. The Christian Institute, established in 1817, for the education of liberated Africans, was one of the measures resorted to for securing a permanent

good. The present building, situated upon the upper promontory of Foura Bay, on the south side of Sierra Leone River, is three miles above St. George's Harbor, and in full view from it. It is a large four-story brick edifice, erected at an expense of nearly \$10,000, with funds given especially for the purpose. It was finished in 1848. I visited the spot in 1847, while the work was in progress, and the busy scenes around, the clicking of the stone cutters' chisels, and the sound of the bricklayers' trowels, were quite indicative of civilization in Africa. Since 1848, the school has been under the direction of Rev. E. Jones, a colored man, and native of Charleston, South Carolina; thence he went to New York, and was for some time a contributor to, or assistant editor of the "*Liberator*," an abolition paper published by the Rev. J. Cornish, also a colored man, and the late John B. Russwurm, afterwards Governor of Cape Palmas. From New York he went to England, and after pursuing a course of study, was sent to Africa by the Church Mission Board. He now stands next in rank to the Bishop. We found him confined to the house with an attack of rheumatism, very akin to gout; his wife, a white lady, and native of Germany, was not at home. She is said to be an excellent woman, but unfortunately the African climate has ruined her health. Her husband first met her at Sierra Leone, where she went as a teacher for the Church Mission. Mr. Jones is of a brown complexion, short, and of full habit, with a countenance indicative of much intelligence and shrewdness. He spoke of his early acquaintance with Gov. Russwurm, and hesitated not to express a strong and kindly feeling for the land of his birth. In addition to the school and his pastoral duties, he contributes much as

one of the editors of the *African and Sierra Leone Weekly Advertiser*, a small but self-supporting sheet, at present the only paper published at Sierra Leone.

The success of the Christian Institute, during the past ten years, may not seem to have been commensurate with the expense of so fine a building; but it has certainly effected great good, and is becoming quite popular among those who can afford to give their children a liberal education, as it is now proposed to admit all who may be able to pay for their instruction. If this course is adopted, it will prevent many from being sent to England for an education. Mr. Jones stated officially to his Board, at the expiration of his eighth year, that "fifty students had been admitted, of whom twenty-four were then in the Society's service, in the Colonial, Timmannee and Yoruba Missions; two had died, and the others were for the most part respectably engaged as teachers for other religious bodies, or as clerks. One, named Thomas King, had been admitted to Deacon's orders by the late Bishop Vadal; three had been sent to England, and were there prosecuting medical studies, and several were prepared for ordination." At the time of my visit, there were but eight pupils remaining; others have since been admitted, but until it is opened for pay students the advanced classes will not at any one time be large. The assistant teacher since 1852 has been an ordained European clergyman, who is well liked, and whose appearance is highly pleasing.

The Institute grounds, including an area of ten acres, are laid out in circles, with arbors and walks in every direction, and a flight of easy steps leading down the steep bank to the water's edge. There is no lack of shrubbery, or rare tropical

plants, and great care and good taste are displayed in their arrangement. It being in their season, we were favored the next day with a few Cashew nuts, (*Anacardium occidentale*), sent us by Mr. Jones. There are two kinds of this delicious fruit at Sierra Leone, of the same form, and having a like flavor. One is of a yellow and the other a pink color—the former indigenous, and the latter introduced from the West Indies. Both are small, rounding, and flattened, with a beautifully polished yellow surface, and having at one extremity a black ear-shaped nut, containing between its shell and kernel a caustic liquid which blackens whatever it touches. The yellow fruit, or apple, has a deliciously acid juice, which is carefully drawn out between the lips. The ear-shaped nut is sometimes roasted and its kernel eaten.

Our visit over, we continued our drive round by the race-course, and thence home by the Kiskey road, passing this time, though after dark, the Kiskey Road Chapel. The race-course is less than a mile beyond the Christian Institute, and is half surrounded by beautiful and verdant hills, which rise abruptly beyond it to the height of from 300 to 600 feet, as if to preclude the possibility of any further advance towards the interior. We met but one carriage and two or three men on horseback. The course has been of late much neglected, and grass appeared in many parts of the once well-worn track. This change is partly in consequence of a falling off in the number of pleasure-loving Europeans who formerly resided here, but more especially to a distemper which a few years since attacked and killed off nearly all the horses in the settlement. Before that almost every citizen of wealth owned a horse and open carriage, and many of the



small shopkeepers, and even Mandingo traders, rode every evening to this or some other less fashionable race-course of their own. The small native animals, in the hands of those who brought them from the interior, were worth from forty to one hundred dollars, but several persons in town owned English mares and horses of mixed breed, upon which

they set a much higher value. The native animals are again being introduced, and it is hoped success will attend the effort. The natives make very neatly ornamented bridles of raw hide, covered with a braid of divers colored leather; but the horses are generally brought in with halters of rough leather or ropes.

(To be continued.)

### Letters from Liberia.

THE writer of this letter was indebted for the freedom of himself and family to the excellent lady to whom it is addressed, and from her we have received permission to give it to the public. He has well improved his advantages in Liberia, and is now esteemed as a faithful and successful minister of Christ. Mrs. Lee will doubtless be ever thankful to God for having the opportunity and means of sending such a man to build up the Church of our blessed Redeemer in Africa.

MOUNT REST, CLAY-ASHLAND,  
February 20th, 1859.

Mrs. MARY C. LEE,

*Dear Madam:*—Your letters, and those of our friends at Arlington, that ought to have come by the M. C. Stevens, came by the Stephen A. Benson, that sailed from Baltimore some time after the M. C. Stevens. The letters did not reach me until after the M. C. Stevens had left for the United States. Therefore I suppose you received my letters, telling you of my disappointment in not getting a letter from you. Your letters gave us much pleasure to hear from you all once more; also to hear that you were so much better of your rheumatism. I am truly

sorry to hear that you have so much unnecessary trouble in regard to the expected freedom of the servants. They will all find that at the end of their time that many of them will not then be prepared for freedom. There are many out here who are getting on poorly because they have no one to act for them, and they are totally unable to act for themselves. I sincerely hope that those of our friends and relatives who expect to be free, will embrace every opportunity of improving their minds and preparing themselves in every way to act for themselves. Should any of them ever come out here, I shall be most happy to do whatever may be in my power to help them along.

In regard to the country, of which you spoke in your letter, wishing to know my opinion in regard to its prospects, &c., &c.: my opinion is, that it is a glorious country, one that God has blessed to its inhabitants. Though, like Canaan of old, it is not free from famine, war, sickness and death, and other troubles incidental to mankind. In regard to the healthfulness of the country, I think it will compare favorably with any other part of the habitable world.

I have now been living in Africa for a little more than five years; you will doubtless allow that to be time sufficient for one to form an opinion. My experience and observations is

the ground upon which I form my opinion. Upon the whole, we have enjoyed most excellent health for the last five years. The aborigines of the country are the most healthy people to be found anywhere in the world. I do not pretend to say, nor would I imply, that one can get every comfort in Africa that they can get in America; far from it. Persons coming to Africa should remember that it is a new country, and everything has to be created, and they should naturally expect to find things inconvenient and up-hill. The country has the elements within it to give to man everything that he could possibly wish, but as yet its resources have not been developed, and persons coming to Africa should expect to go through many hardships, such as are common to the first settlement in any new country. I expected it, and was not disappointed nor discouraged at any thing that I met with; and so far from being dissatisfied with the country, I bless the Lord that ever my lot was cast in this part of the earth. The Lord has blessed me abundantly since my residence in Africa, for which I feel that I can never be sufficiently thankful.

In regard to Careysburg, of which you mentioned in your letter, I have no doubt but that you have a better opinion of it than I have, from all that you have seen published concerning its healthfulness, &c. I have traveled for many miles around about Careysburg, and do not see why it should be more healthy than anywhere else. The hill or mountain on which they first settled, is quite high; but that is very small, and the country all around it is very low, and wet during the rainy season; and besides it is not far enough in the interior to make any difference. By a late survey it is only found to be eleven miles from the

St. Paul's River, and about as far from the sea as Millsburg. The first emigrants sent there got through with but a slight mortality: but the trial was by no means a fair one, compared with emigrants sent to other places. The Rev. Mr. Seys, from Baltimore, went out there with them, and continued with them during their acclimation, and did not suffer them to want for anything necessary for them. The last emigrants sent there have not done so well. My opinion is that emigrants would do pretty well anywhere in Liberia with the same attention they had at Careysburg.

Our climate, as a general thing, is quite pleasant—the weather never so warm as the warmest weather in the United States, and of course never so cold. Our mornings and evenings at this season of the year are quite cool, and remind us very much of September and October in America. Our water is very cool and pleasant, much better than the water in America, without the use of ice in summer. Fowls of almost every kind thrive well in Liberia, particularly chickens; also cows, sheep and goats; hogs do not thrive so well, they grow fast and get very fat with what they pick up about the yard, but when about half grown they die off from causes unknown. We might have a plenty of sheep, goats and cows, if we had fences, which we might have. I have a very fine cow and calf, which Rose is quite proud of; she furnishes us with milk and butter, besides we sell a little milk every day. Cows in Africa, as a general thing, give very little milk, but a great deal is owing to the management of them. I have quite a number of hens and chickens, vegetables, fruits, &c., and upon the whole I feel quite comfortable upon "Mount Rest." I am very much engaged, having to rise

early in the morning, shoemaking or at work about my garden until nine o'clock, open school and teach until two o'clock, then shoemake or do something about the place, then try and study at night by a dim palm oil light. On Sundays I teach Sabbath school once, and try to preach twice. Thus you see that my time is pretty well employed.

I shall write to my friends and relations at Arlington, not to advise them to come to Africa when they may have it in their power to do so, but to tell them that it is a fine country, a goodly land, and if they like what I like, and can be satisfied with what satisfies me, they will never have cause to regret having come to Africa. Many have come to this country through the advice and persuasion of their friends living out here, when they have become so dissatisfied that they were no comfort to their friends nor themselves, until finally they would manage to get back to the United States. Seeing so much of this, forbids me ever from advising any one to come to Africa. Every one that comes to Africa should be a volunteer, determined to take everything just as they find it, and be satisfied.

This is now the dry season, and may be considered our summer, so far as being the warmest part of the year, but it also corresponds to our winter, the grass being dried up by the hot sun and the absence of rain; the trees also shedding their leaves. This is the great farming time with all that farm in this country. The natives are very busy cutting down the bush and burning off their lands, preparing for sowing rice in March. They leave their towns early in the morning—men, women and children, leaving a few old women to take care of the town, and straightway they go to their farm lands, carrying their pots, &c., to cook in;

at night they return to their towns, often bringing with them jugs of palm wine, which after supper they drink, get a little drunk, sing, dance, beat drum, &c., until midnight, then retire to rest. I have slept in their towns frequently, and have often drank of their wine, and thought it very good.

I have tried in vain to crowd in this sheet of paper all that I want to say; and finding it impossible, I shall be obliged to add another half sheet, hoping you may be able to understand it all. I have heard you say that you did not like to get short letters from a distant place.

In regard to vegetables, those that we have in the United States do not thrive so well in Africa, with the exception of sweet potatoes; they grow in abundance, and are quite as good as they are in America. Lima beans thrive very well, the first time they are planted from fresh seed brought from America. We have a vegetable known by the name of eddoe, or tania, very much like our Irish potato, a very excellent breadstuff. I raise a quantity of them, which my family live upon, they being very wholesome. Bread stuff can certainly be raised much easier in this country than in America, as there is nothing to be done, as a general thing, after planting until gathering time, with the exception of rice, which has to be watched by boys to prevent the little rice birds from destroying it.

Please remember us kindly to your young gentlemen and young ladies—which I suppose they must nearly all be by this time. Please, also, write often, and tell us all the news; and be kind enough to inform us what has become of Mr. Williams' people. Our friends write us but little news.

Your humble servant,  
WM. C. BURKE.

From Mrs. BURKE.

*My Dear Madam*:—William has written you quite a long letter, yet I thought I could not let this opportunity pass without writing you a few lines to inform you something in regard to myself and family.

I am at this time, and nearly at all times, in the enjoyment of most excellent health. My children are as fat as pigs: Grandson is nearly as broad as he is long; Cornelia is not tall for her age, but is quite stout; Alexander has begun to grow a little, though he is quite small for his age. They are all going to school, and seem to be learning quite fast. Little Martha does not go to day school, but is very fond of going to Sunday school; she can say some of her A, B, C's; she has got entirely over all of her sickness, and is now fat and growing very fast.

You could hardly believe how cool it is in Africa—it is equal to the coolest October nights and mornings in America; we can hardly keep warm in bed at night.

In the morning I get up early to milk my cow, feed my chickens, &c. The last time I churned I had to put warm water in the churn to make the butter come.

I have thought and dreamt much about you lately. I hope you have got over your rheumatism, and the many troubles of which you spoke in your last letter.

Please remember me particularly to all of your children, and to Mr. Lee. I often think of them all. Please give my love to Mary Ann, and tell her for me that she must try and behave herself, that it will be for her good in the end. When you write please let me know something about Catharine and Agnes. Remember me kindly to Aunt Elleanor; tell her that I love Africa, and would not exchange it for America. What has become of Julian? When you

write, please tell me all you know about father; he never will write to me. I would write more, but have no room.

Yours humbly,  
ROSEBELL BURKE.

[From the Springfield (Ill.) Journal of May 11.]

INTERESTING FROM LIBERIA—RETURN OF ROBERT HILL—INFORMATION RESPECTING THE COUNTRY.

Our citizens remember that among the emigrants to Liberia, in Africa, in 1858, was Robert Hill, a well known colored man of this county, who on the voyage was accompanied by his wife and neice. He sailed from the United States on the 6th of April, 1858, and after a fair voyage arrived at Careysburg on the 18th of June, where he has settled permanently. Mr. Hill has just returned to this city for the purpose of finally closing up his business here, and from him we have obtained much valuable information in reference to the present condition and prospects of Liberia.

He says that upon his arrival there, his family had a short sickness of the African fever in acclimating, but he does not regard the fever there as any more dangerous than the same sickness here. When he first landed, he found everything in that country—the weather, climate, soil, habits of the people, manner of living, &c.—so different from what they are here, that for a time he was somewhat disappointed, but the longer he remained, the better he liked it. Of the two hundred emigrants who accompanied him, he says only one is now at all dissatisfied, and he has a family behind him in Kentucky.

At the end of eight weeks Mr. Hill became so well pleased with the country that he made up his mind, with the rest of his family, to spend the remaining days of their life there. He obtained his town

lot and farm lot of thirty acres from the Society, but without waiting for the survey of his house lot, he bought one himself, and proceeded to build his house, which was about completed when he left. The town lot he drew from the Society he has also improved, as also five acres of his farm. He says the soil is fertile, yields well of the crops of the country, and is as good as the best lands in Illinois. The morals of the people are as good as in any society in which he ever lived. The place contains good schools and churches of different denominations. The laws which govern the state are nearly similar to those of Illinois, and are enforced without difficulty. The people generally are industrious, and appear to be desirous of embracing and enjoying the advantages of the country. Emigrants are coming in regularly—two ship loads every year. Many natives also come into the settlement, and are treated kindly. Employment is afforded them, their children are sent to school, and pains taken to enlighten and christianize them. The natives, Mr. Hill says, are rather a shrewd race, active, naturally kind, and anxious to improve.

Mr. Hill gives it as his opinion, formed deliberately, that for industrious, enterprising colored men, there is no better place than Liberia. Many of the mechanics—such as builders, millwrights, blacksmiths, shoemakers, &c.—have plenty of work and do well.

The staple articles of produce are, (upland) coffee, sugar-cane, cassava, (a kind of yam, which answers the purposes of bread,) sweet potatoes in abundance, corn, and the garden vegetables generally. The eddoe is a plant which produces tubers better than Irish potatoes, and produces abundantly. Oranges, lemons, and many other species of excellent fruit

unknown here, grow in abundance, and a laboring man can raise produce for the support of his family with much less toil than in this country. Cattle, sheep, goats, hogs, &c., are easily raised—living all the year round without feeding. There are also horses and mules in some parts of the settlement. Fowls are also readily raised.

There is a general feeling of friendship, sympathy and kindness for new emigrants. All seem to feel that Africa is the home of the colored man, and that there he can be a man possessed of all the rights of "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness." Mr. Hill has returned with his wife, for the purpose, as we have remarked, of settling up his affairs here, which, when completed—and he hopes to do this in a few months—he will return, probably by the ship which will leave Baltimore for Liberia on the 1st of November next. Mr. Hill's niece is married in Careysburg, and is well pleased with the place.

Mr. Hill is now stopping in town at the house of Mrs. Butler, (colored,) and will be pleased to give any information to his colored friends here that he can. Our old citizens are well acquainted with Robert Hill. He has lived in this State since 1838, and for twelve years on his farm on Spring Creek, in this county, and has always been regarded as a truthful and reliable man.

We have extended this statement to considerable length, because the information given by Mr. Hill is important to such of the colored race as think of making their homes in Liberia. In closing, Mr. Hill desires us to say, that formerly he had great prejudices against the Colonization Society, but since he has been to Liberia, and has seen with his own eyes what they have done, and are doing, he is sure that the

men who have devoted their time, their influence and their money to open Africa to the colored people of the United States, without the hope of earthly reward, are engaged in a great and noble work. He no longer has any feelings of jealousy or prejudice against them, but hopes their labors will ultimately be successful, and that they will receive their full reward, if not here, in the next world, for kindness to his race.

### Appeal for St. Mark's Hospital, Cape Palmas.

WHEN our Saviour was on earth, he not only went about teaching and preaching, but healing the sick, giving sight to the blind, cleansing the lepers, making the dumb to speak and the lame to walk. His people are to follow His example, and seek to minister to the bodies as well as to the souls of men.

This we seek to do in undertaking to build a *Hospital* at Cape Palmas, West Africa, where there is *special* need of such an institution, for the following reasons:

1. There is no such provision made for the sick and needy, and many are the cases where sickness and death have followed upon want and suffering.

2. The unhealthiness of the climate often causes sickness, while the poverty of the afflicted will not allow them to provide such comforts and care as their cases require: suffering and death are the results to many.

3. Seamen and strangers are sometimes sent on shore for medical treatment; there is no proper place to receive them, as there would be at the Hospital. How it would gladden the heart of the *Seaman's family* to know that on the unhealthy coast of Africa there was one point, easy of access, where the sick husband, or brother, or child, would receive the comforts and attention of a Christian home, at St. Mark's Hospital.

4. A large population of natives is around us; we seek to do them good, and we would give to them

this blessed view of the Gospel that we preach to them: we heal the body, as well as the soul.

#### OUR PLAN.

Having formed a society, by the election of officers, &c., the Bishop of the P. E. Church at Cape Palmas being President, *ex officio*, we propose at once to commence the erection of a stone building, by putting up a wing 30 by 20, for immediate use.

The portion of the building immediately to be erected, is to cost about \$1,000, and the whole when completed, \$4,000, or more; if encouraged by the receipt of funds, we shall be able to make it more commodious. The blessings of the Institution will be *free to all*.

#### PROSPECTS.

We have secured for the object three lots of land, in the most eligible and healthy part of the town. The Colonial physician, as well as the physician connected with the Episcopal Mission, offer their services gratuitously. The matter has received the most cordial approbation of the few to whom it was first presented, and \$310 has been subscribed towards it.

#### THE APPEAL.

*The work has commenced*, and now we respectfully appeal for aid—

*To Christians*: That we may glorify God in this work, by healing the sick, and administering to the wants of the suffering.

*To the friends of Colonization:—* Many of the emigrants sent here suffer from sickness, after the period of six months has passed, during which they receive aid from the Colonization Society. They have no houses provided for them; cases occur where death follows the want of proper care for a little longer season. In some cases of older residents, death has followed from ulcers, which had they been judiciously treated, valuable lives would have been saved.

*To Captains and Seamen:* We seek to build a house where you may find sympathy and care, and receive such medical treatment as you may need on this sickly coast.

*To Merchants and Shippers:* Give us of your abundance, that we may take care of those who command your vessels and gather your wealth.

*To the friends of the Heathen:—* Make us the almoners of your gifts, that we may minister temporal relief to those whom we also would seek to win to the religion of Christ.

*To all whose eyes meet these lines,* we ask your aid, for although we have but briefly written, the object will commend itself to you more and more on reflection. The Institution is greatly needed, and the end in view is noble and blessed.

Donations and communications may be sent to the care of

Rev. S. D. DENISON,  
Secretary Foreign Committee,  
No. 19, Bible House, N. York.

Rev. W. McLAIN,  
Secretary American Col. Society,  
Washington, D. C.

Rev. J. B. PINNEY,  
Sec. N. Y. Col. Society, N. York.

Dr. JAMES HALL,  
Sec. Md. Col. Society, Baltimore.

Mr. WM. COPPINGER,  
Treasurer Phila. Col. Society,  
Philadelphia.

Rev. A. CRUMMELL,  
Cor. Sec. St. Mark's Hospital,  
And, C. C. HOFFMAN, Rector,  
Cape Palmas, West Africa.

Boxes and packages to be addressed "St. Mark's Hospital, care of Hon. J. T. GIBSON, Cape Palmas, West Africa."

The stopping of the steamers at Cape Palmas will afford our friends abroad an opportunity of sending to us the donations direct. Donations of furniture, wearing apparel, bedding, provisions, medicines, &c., are solicited.

Signed in behalf of the Officers and Managers:

Rev. C. C. HOFFMAN, Rector,

Rev. A. CRUMMELL, Cor. Sec.

JOSEPH T. GIBSON,

Super't of Co. of Cape Palmas.

Cape Palmas, October, 1858.

It gives me great pleasure to state, that the object set forth in the above Appeal has my most cordial approbation.

JOHN PAYNE,

Bishop P. E. Church, U. S. A.,  
at Cape Palmas, and Parts adjacent.

Cavalla, Oct. 22, 1858.

[From the Boston Traveller.]

### Massachusetts Colonization Society.

THE annual public meeting of this Association held its anniversary exercises in Bedford street Church yesterday at 3 P. M. The venerable Dr. Thompson, of Charlestown, in the chair. Prayer was offered by the Rev. Mr. Means, of Dorchester,

and a brief report of the Society's labors was made by the Secretary, Rev. Joseph Tracy, and chiefly referred to the emigration of a pioneer company from Cambridge last fall, of which an account of the farewell meeting, held at Central Church, in

Boston, was published in the *Traveler* at the time. The report also embraced further accounts of the success of those labors, as evinced by the fruits put forth in Liberia of a social, political and commercial character.

The presiding officer also read an interesting paper on the origin, history and present condition of the Liberian movement, adding some pertinent and stirring patriotic remarks, from time to time, of his own, on the practical working of this grand scheme of African Colonization.

The Chair then introduced Ed. Haskett Derby, Esq., of Boston. Mr. Derby opened his address by referring to the detestation in which human bondage has ever been held in Massachusetts, and claiming for her, sympathies and practices for freedom which place her in the vanguard of the defenders of a world's liberty, civil and religious.

He proceeded to consider the question, how the condition of the negro could be alleviated, and this he regarded the special design of the Colonization Society. She takes the negro from his slavery and places him, a free man, on the Coast of Africa. She has enabled him to establish a free Republic there, with

colored men administering all the offices of state.

Mr. D. adduced many interesting facts, showing the progress of civilization and refinement, in the two colonial efforts for the African race in Sierra Leone and Liberia, in defence of his position, and claimed, that with such examples, that Society had done its work. Let the Society be aided and it will seal the whole coast of Africa, and the slave trade is ended. The speaker then closed with a commercial sketch of Africa, in its geographical relations, and showed the importance of the trade of Africa to this country. Samples were produced of the Liberian grown and manufactured cotton, after which a few remarks were made in aid of the Colonization cause, by the Rev. Dr. Cushman and Hon. B. C. Clark. Mr. C. spoke highly of the peaceful, religious and moral aspect which the Republic of Liberia presents in comparison with that which the most civilized nations of Europe present in the sight of Heaven and of the world to-day. The addresses were spirited and forcible, notwithstanding the smallness of the audience, there not being over one hundred persons present; but the speakers felt a confidence in the success of their cause.

#### From Liberia.

THE "Liberia Star" and the "Cavalla Messenger" for April, (bringing news up to April 25th,) are received, via England, at our office. The approaching election of President is exciting some interest, and a controversy has arisen between the "Liberia Herald" and "Star" on the subject of the College.

War exists between the English at Sierra Leone and the Soosos, a powerful native tribe in its vicinity, owing to a poll tax

imposed upon them, with other British subjects under its jurisdiction. The Soosos will not acknowledge the jurisdiction of Sierra Leone.

The small pox has been raging in Free-town.

A rumor of the loss of the Schooner Randal, on its way to Sierra Leone, and of several Liberians on board, excited some apprehension at Monrovia, though the owner of the vessel did not credit it.



The natives and Liberians were zealously clearing and burning off their grounds for planting; their efforts in this way exceeding those of previous years.

The "Cavalla Messenger" (of the Episcopal Mission, Cape Palmas,) mentions the very interesting Easter Convocation held at Cavalla, beginning on Friday, the 22d of April; also the laying, with appropriate ceremonies, of the corner-stone of St. Mark's Hospital on the 25th. We also find the following notice of the brief visit of the Bishop of Sierra Leone:

"On the arrival of the steamer of the 18th from the Leeward, we had the pleasure of a visit from his Lordship the Bishop of Sierra Leone. He had just returned from Abbeokuta and Lagos. At the former place he confirmed 150 natives, and at the latter about 50. He reported the missionary work as *opening and spreading on all sides*. The great cry was for *men*; good men, zealous and wise, to fight the Lord's battles, were everywhere needed. The Bishop visited the school at the

Orphan Asylum, the Parish school, and our native station on the river, and expressed himself pleased with our missionary operations and with the American settlement generally. He was only with us a few hours. Most sincerely do we trust his visit will be repeated, and that he will be able to spend more time with us, and that he may visit all our stations, and become more fully acquainted with our missionary work.

"There is much to be gained to the cause of Jesus by the mutual interchange of views and observations of mission work, by those who are laboring in the glorious cause on this coast; and perhaps a triennial meeting of missionaries from all evangelical denominations on this coast might be attended with great advantage to the cause, to mutual pleasure, and the glory of God, in the advancement of His Kingdom among the heathen."

A new paper, called the "Liberia Christian Advocate," has appeared at Monrovia. It is edited by Bishop Burns and other missionary associates, and published by the Methodist Conference.

### Intelligence.

**DEPARTURE OF THE E. N. ROYE.**—This Liberian brig sailed from New York for Liberia, with a full cargo, June 23d. Her owner, Mr. Roye, is a very industrious and successful merchant of Monrovia; and has petitioned Congress to remit the excess of duties levied on his vessel and goods, and grant to Liberian vessels in our ports the privileges American ships enjoy in those of Liberia.

**PROPOSED STEAMER FOR LIBERIA.**—The New York State Colonization Society proposes to build a small steamer, to cost about \$12,000, and to place it at the disposal of a commercial firm in Monrovia, who are negotiating with the Government of Liberia for the conveyance of the mail to the different settlements, and the performance of other desired service. The amount advanced is to be viewed as a **LOAN**.

WE are compelled to postpone several articles.

**ENGLAND AND LIBERIA.**—About twelve years ago Liberia declared itself to be a free, sovereign and independent State.—Our government was the first to which its commissioner, President Roberts, came to invite an acknowledgment of Liberia's nationality; but then, as since, the cold shoulder policy was shown. England not only promptly and cordially recognized her just claim, but sent Mr. Roberts home in one of her first class men-of-war, and most kindly presented the young Republic with a small naval vessel, the Lark, to help to suppress the slave trade and to promote the interests of humanity on the western coast of Africa. The Lark has done excellent service, and needing considerable repair, the British Government has again evinced its sincerity and good intentions towards the colored race, by replacing it with the Quail, a much larger and superior sailing vessel, in complete order. We learn that the latter went to sea from Plymouth on the 16th of May, for Monrovia, where she is very much required. We hope that the Quail will have a safe passage, and prove even more useful to the successful Americo-Liberians than her predecessor.—*Phila. Ledger*.

Messrs. BURTON and SPEKE, the African travelers, have arrived at Aden from Zanzibar. They penetrated into the country about seven hundred miles from the coast, and surveyed the famous Lake Uni-

amesi, and several other lakes in the same longitude. Their researches tend, in some degree, to dispel the doubts which have so long hung over the sources of the Nile.

[For the African Repository.]

**On the Death of Mrs. Olivia Phelps,**

WIDOW OF THE LATE ANSON G. PHELPS, SENIOR.

This estimable lady exhibited throughout her long life a consistent example of goodness and piety. Untouched by the pride of wealth, or the ostentation that it so often inspires, she found happiness in her household sphere, in conjugal and maternal duties, and the relief of the suffering poor. The extensive charities of her lamented husband and son, had her cordial concurrence, and in their earnest efforts for the benefit of African Colonization, she warmly sympathized. Hence, Liberia has in her lost a friend. The religion which from early years she had loved, gave to her last sickness the solace of entire resignation, and a hope full of glory, to life's parting hour.

When the good Mother dieth, and the home So long made happy by her boundless love Is desolate and empty, there are tears Of filial anguish, not to be repress'd: And when the many friends who at her side Sought social sympathy and counsel sweet, Or the sad poor who for their Saviour's sake Found bountiful relief and kind regard, Stand at that altered threshold and perceive Faces of strangers from her casement look, A pang there is, not to be told in words.

Yet when the Christian, having well discharg'd

A life-long duty, passeth where no sin,  
Or possibility of pain, or death,  
May follow, should there not be praise to Him

Who gives such victory?  
Thus it is, even now,—  
Tears with the triumph-strain.

For we are made  
Of flesh, as well as spirit, and are taught  
By Joy and Sorrow, walking side by side,  
And with strong contrast deepening truths divine.

But unto thee, dear friend, whose breath was prayer,  
And o'er whose mortal sickness hovering Faith

Shed Heaven's content, there was no further need

Of tutelage like that by which we learn  
Too slow, perchance with vacillating minds,  
What the disciples of our Lord should be.

For when the subjugation to God's will  
Is perfect, and Affliction all disarmed,  
Is not life's lesson done?

L. H. SIGOURNEY.

Hartford, Conn.

**Receipts of the American Colonization Society,**

From the 20th of May to the 20th of June, 1859.

<b>NEW HAMPSHIRE.</b>	
By Rev. F. Butler:	
Portsmouth—Samuel Lord, \$10,	
Rev. Charles Burroughs, D. D.,	
R. Jenness, & Clement March,	
each \$5; Mrs. E. W. Haven,	
\$3.....	28 00
West Lebanon—Cong'l Church &	
Society.....	17 00

Manchester—Franklin St. Church,	
\$10.13; Manchester Female	
Col. Society, \$5.65; Mrs. Mace	
Moulton, \$1.....	16 78
Laconia—Dr. Prescott, \$2, Rev.	
John K. Young, Hon. W.	
Melcher, Dea. B. T. Sanborn,	
J. T. Coffin, T. B. Amery,	
each \$1; Others, \$1.....	8 00

Concord—Onslow Stearns, \$10,  
George B. Chandler, \$1..... 11 00

80 78

## VERMONT.

By Rev. F. Butler:  
Danville—Ira Brainard, and S. J.  
Vail, each \$2..... 4 00  
Montpelier—Vermont Coloniza-  
tion Society, by Geo. W. Scott,  
Treasurer..... 25 75

29 75

## MASSACHUSETTS.

Boston—Massachusetts Coloniza-  
tion Society: Two boxes of  
shoes for emigrants, consigned  
to H. W. Dennis, Agent in  
Liberia—cost..... 71 10

## RHODE ISLAND.

By Capt. George Barker:  
Phenix—D. S. Harris, \$1, Cash,  
\$5..... 6 00  
By Rev. John Orcutt:  
Providence—H. N. Slater..... 20 00

26 00

## CONNECTICUT.

By Rev. John Orcutt:  
Waterbury—L. W. Coe, \$10, in  
full to constitute himself a life-  
member of A. C. S.; Mrs. J.  
M. Scovill, \$5, Miss Susan  
Bronson, \$3, Rev. J. M. Wil-  
ley, Mrs. Dr. Ives, each \$2;  
J. Buckingham, \$1..... 23 00  
Plymouth—Seth Thomas and Mrs.  
Seth Thomas, each \$5; Dr.  
Wm. Woodruff, E. Langdon,  
Augs. Shelton, each \$3..... 19 00  
South Port—Moses Bulkley..... 5 00  
Canton—Canton Col. Society... 19 50

66 50

## NEW YORK.

Brooklyn—D. E. Smith, M. D.,  
Executor of Rev. M. B. Bull,  
of M. E. Church, his legacy to  
A. C. S..... 500 00

## PENNSYLVANIA.

Philadelphia—Pennsylvania Col.  
Society—This sum paid in part  
of the expense of colonizing 21  
adults and 3 children..... 1,075 00

## DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Passage money of Robert Hall in  
M. C. Stevens from Li-  
beria..... \$70  
Freight from sundry per-  
sons in Liberia in M.  
C. Stevens..... 48—118 00

## VIRGINIA.

Northumberland Co.—B. Burgess,  
Executor of B. Burgess, dec'd,  
amount left by his will, to-  
wards the expense of coloniz-  
ing 19 persons..... \$400  
And interest accrued  
thereon..... 43—443 00

## SOUTH CAROLINA.

Charleston—Miss Sarah B. Jones,  
in part for colonizing 9 persons, 350 00

## GEORGIA.

Burke County—Moses Walker,  
Executor of F. J. Walker, de-  
ceased, for colonizing 10 adults  
and 2 children..... 770 00

## LOUISIANA.

New Orleans—On account of that  
portion of John McDonogh's  
legacy payable by the City of  
Baltimore, received through  
Thomas Allen Clarke, Esq.,  
amounting to..... \$42,889 04  
Less, arbitrators'  
fees..... 125 00

Portion of charter  
of the *Rebecca*,  
to carry out the  
M'Donogh peo-  
ple from New  
Orleans..... 325 00

Premium paid in  
check..... 111 94

561 94

Two mortgage  
notes, dated 3d  
March, 1859,  
pay'le with in-  
terest at 12  
months.... 19,940 00

20,501 94

Cash received..... 22,387 10

## OHIO.

By Rev. B. O. Plimpton:  
Le Roy—By sundry, without  
names..... 10 00  
Madison—Elisha Wood..... 1 00

Ashtabula Co.—Rev. W. B. Hoyt  
and H. J. Nettleton, \$5 each;  
H. E. Parsons, \$10, George  
Hubbard, \$3, Mr. Griswold,  
and B. S. Starks, each \$1; C.  
Cheney, 25 cents..... 25 25

Gates' Mills—Rev. Philip Gordon,  
\$2, Halsey Gates, \$1, H. Bas-  
ter, 25 cents..... 3 25

Salem—P. H. Boswell, \$10, Sam-  
uel Hicklen, \$5..... 15 00

*Columbiana*—Isaac Goff, \$10, Ths. C. Allen, \$3. . . . . 13 00  
*Clariden*—Rachel Moffott, \$5, Chester Moffott, \$2, Philo Reed, \$1, Sundry persons, \$2 50. . . . . 10 50

*Jersey, Licking Co.*—Rev. C. M. Putnam . . . . . 5 00  
 By John C. Stockton:

*Adams' Mills*—Matthew Scott, \$10, J. E. Robinson, \$3, Rev. S. P. Hildreth, Mrs. Mary Munroe, Charles Marquand, James Scott, and S. H. Scott, each \$1; Miss Margaret and Miss E. J. Scott, each 50 cts., Johnston McNaught, 25 cents. . . . . 20 75

*Coshocton*—Wm. K. Johnston & Co., \$5, Mrs. S. Lee, J. Elliott, Rev. W. E. Hunt, H. N. Shaw, E. P. & A. H. Spangler, and J. Dimmick, each \$1. . . . . 11 00

31 75

By Rev. E. G. Nicholson:  
*Cincinnati*—Jacob Strader, Griffin Taylor, each \$25; Larz Anderson, and Rufus King, each \$20; G. Carlisle, \$10, H. D. Huntingdon, \$5, Samuel Wiggins, Tyler Davidson, each \$25; James Hall, Harvey DeCamp, Wm. Glenn, William Hart, Alex. Scott, J. W. Gosling, George Keek, and Peter Neff, jr., each \$10; G. C. Comegys, James M. Glenn, B. Homans, and C. F. Bradley, each \$5. . . . . 255 00

*Eaton*—J. V. Campbell, \$3, Rev. C. Swayne, and others, \$5.20. . . . . 8 20

*Middletown*—Union Meeting, M. E. Church. . . . . 8 21

*Monroe*—Towards constituting Rev. J. S. Robertson, of United Pres. Church, a life member. . . . . 12 00  
 M. E. Church, towards constituting Rev. W. A. Tibbits a life member . . . . . 13 50

296 91

INDIANA.

By Rev. E. G. Nicholson:  
*Richmond*—Robert Morrison, \$25, Lewis Burke, W. C. Scott, A. Gaar, each \$4; A New Yorker and 3 others, each \$1. . . . . 41 00

FOR REPOSITORY.

MAINE.—By Capt. Geo. Barker:  
*Saco*—Edward P. Burnham,

Wm. Hobson, E. R. Wiggin, Daniel Smith, T. M. Hayes, each \$1; Josiah Calif, \$3. *Auburn*—T. A. D. Fessenden, \$1, J. W. Roak, \$1, Calvin Record, \$5. *Bridgton*—Moses Gould, M. D., \$5. . . . . 20 00

VERMONT.—By Rev. F. Butler:  
*Danville*—Seneca Ladd, \$4, Hon. B. N. Davis, \$1. . . . . 5 00

MASSACHUSETTS—*Marshfield*—Elijah Ames, in full to 1 July, '60, . . . . . 4 50

RHODE ISLAND.—By Capt. Geo. Barker: *Providence*—Thomas W. Chase, \$1, W. H. Hoppin, \$5, John R. Burrows, \$1. *Phenix*—Horatio A. Stone, Dea. Robert Levally, and Thomas P. Lanphear, each \$3; S. H. Greene, D. S. Harris, each \$1; E. & S. Harris, \$4. *Centreville*—Rev. John Brayton, in full, \$4, George W. England, \$3. *North Scituate*—Ira Lowell, in full, \$2. *Slatersville*—Dea. Ansel Holman, \$4. *Woonsocket*—Eli Pond, in full, \$4, John Osborn, \$4, E. T. Reed, \$1, Rev. John Boyden, \$1. *Warren*—Charles Smith, \$1, A. M. Gammal, \$2. *Bristol*—Wm. B. Spooner, \$1, Sarah B. Peck, \$3. *Newport*—Catharine Wickham, Miss H. Clarke, and Rev. Wm. E. Leverett, each \$1. . . . . 55 00

NORTH CAROLINA.—*Newbern*—The following received from Mingo Croom, viz: Mingo Croom, Isaac Rue, Amos Bryan, Thomas Neal, and Ann Maria Croom, each \$1. . . . . 5 00

GEORGIA.—*Atlanta*—L. Windsor Smith, to May, 1860. . . . . 1 00

INDIANA.—By Rev. E. G. Nicholson: *Richmond*—Lewis Barker, W. C. Scott, and A. Gaar, each \$1. . . . . 3 00

OHIO.—By Rev. B. O. Plimpton:  
*Madison*—Elisha Wood. . . . . 1 00

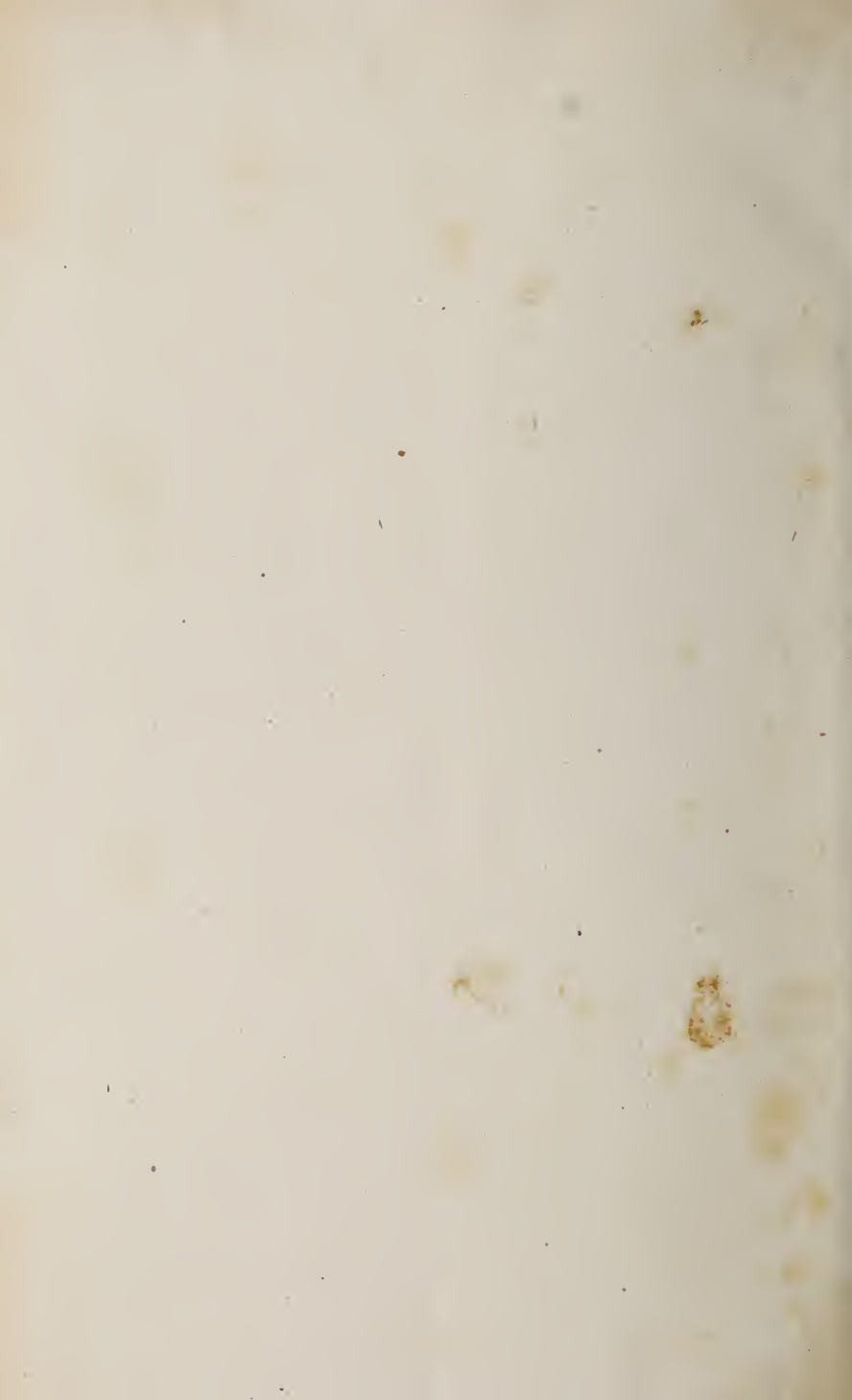
Total Repository . . . . . 94 50  
 Contributions . . . . . 3,364 79  
 Legacies . . . . . 22,887 10

Passage money and freight from Liberia in the M. C. Stevens, . . . . . 118 00

Aggregate Amount . . . . . \$26,464 39

NOTE.—“Total Contributions,” in June Number, should have been \$1,223 50 and the “Aggregate Amount” 1,371 74





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